

19 BANKS SUMMONED TO TELL

OF DEALINGS WITH STATE EXAMINERS AND THE CARNEGIE

Of City Deposits by Hyde and Loans to the Cummins Crowd—25 Questions Ask Among Other Things if the Banks Missed Valuable After Official Visits.

District Attorney Whitman made it plain yesterday that the Grand Jury's principal work in the Carnegie Trust Company case will be to find out if city officials and State Banking Department officials were guilty of crime in connection with the activities of the company and nineteen banks and trust companies that loaned money to William J. Cummins and his friends.

All other lines of inquiry have been subordinated to these matters. The presidents of four national banks, a number of State banks and several trust companies that got city deposits after obliging Cummins and which in many cases got advance information as to when the State bank examiners would be around have been subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury to tell of the relation of city deposits to loans; who in their company were friendly with City Chamberlain Hyde; what payments, if any, were made to bank examiners, and other matters bearing directly on the broadening investigation. The subpoenas are made returnable beginning to-morrow, and Judge Whitman expects that a number of bank and trust company presidents or vice-presidents will appear before the Grand Jury to-morrow afternoon.

In order to save the Grand Jury's time the District Attorney attached to each subpoena a list of questions—twenty-five of which are given below—which spread over the things the Grand Jury is most anxious to get at. The bankers are expected to refresh their minds on the matters indicated and be ready to speak freely when they appear under oath. The submission of questions as a preliminary seemed necessary for the reason that, up to the present, it has been difficult for the Grand Jury to find the particular individuals in the banks and trust companies who were aware of the transactions that the Grand Jury already knows much about. So, when they appear, the bankers will be expected to have collected the necessary information and will not be compelled to refer the Grand Jury to somebody else in their institutions.

Judge Whitman prepared thirty questions, basing them on testimony already given by bank officials that have told the Grand Jury how they got city deposits on the express agreement that they would lend money to Cummins and statements that many banks were prepared for the visits of bank examiners when the officials arrived to look over the books. In the questions the Grand Jury, through the District Attorney, intimates that it has heard something about the bribing of money or anything else of value was lying on their counters at the time examinations were made and if the money or thing of value disappeared before the end of the examination; further, if entries were made to cover up the "disbursement."

The character of the Grand Jury's inquiry in relation to the City Chamberlain's office is indicated by a number of questions the bankers are now studying. It is asked if anybody in these banks had a friend in the City Chamberlain's office; if any payment was ever made to any person in connection with the securing of city deposits, and as to what bonds were given by the banks and whether such bonds were surrendered. The Grand Jury wants also to know something about Chamberlain Hyde's bank accounts. It puts the subject this way:

"Give a complete transcript of any account of Charles H. Hyde, City Chamberlain, from January 1, 1910, to date."

Here is the list of banks and the list of questions:

SUBPOENAS SENT TO THESE:

Central Trust Company—President, James N. Wallace.
 Empire Trust Company—President, Le Roy W. Baldwin.
 Guardian Trust Company—Vice-president, Robert C. Lewis.
 United States Mortgage Trust Company—President, John W. Platten.
 Savoy Trust Company—President, Emanuel Gerli.
 Windsor Trust Company—President, August Hecksher.
 Mercantile National Bank—President, Willis G. Nash.
 Plaza Bank—President, W. McMaster Mills.
 Public Bank—President, Joseph S. Marcus.
 Hungarian-American Bank—Vice-president, E. Boross.
 Liberty National Bank—President, F. B. Schenck.
 Fourth National Bank—President, James G. Cannon.
 Fourteenth Street Bank—President, R. R. Appleton.
 Trust Company of America—President, Oakleigh Thorne.
 Twelfth Ward Bank—President, F. B. French.
 Nineteenth Ward Bank—President, Bradley Martin, Jr.
 National Reserve Bank—President, William D. Allison.
 Madison Trust Company—Vice-president, Watkins Crockett.
 Broadway Trust Company—President, Frederick G. Lee.

THE TWENTY-FIVE QUESTIONS.

1. Exact corporate name (do not take this from letterhead, stationery or any other copy of this corporate charter or some similar authoritative source).
2. Names of all officers from January 1, 1910, to date beginning with president and going down to assistant cashiers, including such officers as chairman of the board of directors, chairman of the executive committee and chairman of the loan or discount committee. When the terms of any officers covered only a portion on the time, give the dates.
3. Names of the board of directors during the same period with dates of tenure.
4. Names of members of the executive committee during the same period with dates of tenure.
5. Names of the members of loan or discount committee during the same period with dates of tenure.
6. Deposits and withdrawals of any and all funds belonging to the city of New York from January 1, 1910, up to the present date, giving the title of each account, the date of each deposit and withdrawal, its amount and the name of the person or department from which the deposit was received or by whom the withdrawal was made (disregarding transactions of less than \$10,000).
7. Record of each and every loan or advance of any kind by way of a loan, whether secured or unsecured, made by the bank to any of the persons named below or to any other person or corporation in their interest, so far as known, from April 1, 1909, to date, in such advance: the amount of any payment, in or on account of interest or principal, made upon any of such loans; the collateral given, if any; whether collateral was actually deposited or placed with a trustee in escrow or put up directly or indirectly in any other form, and substitutions of collateral.
8. Where there was collateral a detailed description of certificates deposited as such

collateral, including especially the number of certificates.

Albany Feed Milling Company.
 Martin J. Condon.
 George D. Crabbs.
 George C. Cummins.
 William J. Cummins.
 Cummins-Bennett Company.
 Charles C. Dickinson.
 William A. Koser.
 Samuel H. Kress.
 Lane Lumber Company.
 Liston L. Lewis.
 M. J. Lyman.
 Merchants and Manufacturers Securities Company.
 Charles Arthur Moore, Jr.
 B. F. O'Neill.
 Joseph B. Reichmann.
 W. E. Remahart.
 Tennessee Packing and Provision Company.
 Tennessee Packing and Stock Yards Company.
 Veta Colorado Mining and Smelting Company.
 O. J. Walsh.
 W. K. Weaver.

8. What person acted for the bank in procuring the deposit of city funds?
 9. What person acted for the persons named above in the placing of the loans?
 10. Was any consideration of any kind paid to any person directly or indirectly on account of the procuring or increasing the amount of the deposits of the city either by the bank or by any individual on its behalf?
 11. What person handled the transaction relating to the loan mentioned above on behalf of the bank?
 12. All loans secured by stock of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, Twelfth Ward Bank, Van Norden Trust Company and Carnegie Trust Company, giving date, name of borrower, amount borrowed, due date, dates of payments on account either of principal or interest and numbers of certificates.

13. Please give transcript of accounts between January 1, 1910, and February 1, 1911, of any of the people or corporations mentioned in question 7 supra, who had deposit accounts with you between April 1, 1910, and the present date?
 14. What, if any, bond was given at any time to the city and if it was surrendered to the bank, when, and who handled the transaction for the bank?
 15. Has any officer of the bank a personal acquaintance or any business acquaintance with the person having any duties with respect to the finances of New York city, and if so, which officer of the bank and what city officer?

16. What examinations of the bank by the State Banking Department were made during the years 1909 and 1910? Give dates and the length of the period of time examinations lasted?
 17. Give the name of each bank examiner who participated in each examination.
 18. Please payment of any, were made to the State Banking Department or to any of the persons connected with such examination, and in what form—cash, check or any other thing of value, directly or indirectly?

19. At the time that any of such examinations were made, was any money, currency or other thing of value of any kind left in place about the bank which disappeared before the end of the examination, and if so, what entries were made on the bank's books to cover such disappearance?
 20. What payment or payments has any one connected with the bank ever made to any person connected with or supposed to be connected with the State Banking Department or any department of the State or city government in connection with any examination or at any time?

21. What business relations has any one connected with the bank had with any one connected with the State Banking Department?
 22. What payment or payments has any one connected with the bank ever made to any person in connection with the procurement of a deposit of funds belonging to the city, county, State or any governmental body?
 23. Give a full statement of any other facts relating generally or in particular to any of the matters specified in any of the foregoing questions for which an answer may not seem to be directly called for by the particular question.

24. What person from the bank in each instance can testify from personal knowledge as to the facts, information concerning which is called for by the above questions?
 25. Give complete transcript of any account of Charles H. Hyde from January 1, 1910, to date.

The District Attorney, while unwilling to discuss matters that are to come before the Grand Jury, said that its work next week would be largely a review of City Chamberlain Hyde's administration as that administration was connected with the business of the Carnegie Trust Company and the friendliness of nineteen other banks and trust companies with the Cummins crowd. Judge Whitman was asked if the questions were a sort of fishing expedition. He said no, that the Grand Jury has already a good deal of information in its possession, information got from Vice-President Richard W. Jones of the National Reserve Bank, former President W. E. Halloway of the Hungarian-American Bank, Bradley Martin, Jr., president of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, Robin of the Northern and others who have said that it was a simple matter to get city deposits after William J. Cummins had got large loans on no collateral at all. The greatest progress along these lines was made on Friday last, when Mr. Jones of the National Reserve testified as to an agreement with Cummins that Cummins would get Hyde to deposit more money at the National Reserve if he (Cummins) got a sizeable loan

Halloway of the Hungarian-American Bank, corroborated Jones and incidentally Joseph G. Robin.

REICHMANN BACK IN TOWN.

Joseph B. Reichmann, who was president of the Carnegie Trust Company after the Dickinson régime until October 10, 1910, arrived here yesterday from Dayton, Ohio, where he had been to try to rehabilitate the Platt Iron Works, a concern that Cummins passed over to Andrew Carnegie when Mr. Carnegie saved the wabbling syndicate with \$2,100,000 in steel bonds. Mr. Reichmann has been ill and he walked unsteadily when he got off the Twentieth Century Limited yesterday morning. He said he hadn't come back at the request of the District Attorney but because he had a number of business matters to attend to—"a labor of love," as Reichmann put it.

After seeing his lawyers, Stanchfield & Levy, in the afternoon Mr. Reichmann said that he didn't have a hand in the substitution of collateral that was made when the stock of the Platt Iron Works was shifted from the control of George L. Dyer to Andrew Carnegie. He denied knowing anything about a transaction for which an official of the Carnegie Trust Company will be indicted to-morrow—failure to report to the directors concerning the real character of the loan of \$127,000 from the Northern Bank after Robin had met Cummins, Hyde and Reichmann in Chicago. Hyde's Wall Street office. The official who will be indicted for a misdemeanor to-morrow is one from whom the District Attorney expects to get useful information. He will have his chance to make a clean breast. If he declines to do so other indictments for felony on notes given for Carnegie stock.

SEVERAL ON NOTES GIVEN FOR CARNEGIE STOCK.
 NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 25.—The first authentic information of how many prominent business men of Nashville became involved as creditors of the Carnegie Trust Company is brought to light with public statements made by C. W. McLeister, sued yesterday by the New York State Bank Superintendent for \$14,000, and W. C. Hunt, Southern manager of the American Snuff Company, against whom an action was begun to recover \$16,500 on a note. Both men said that their notes were given for stock of the Carnegie Trust Company that was never delivered but was put up as collateral with their notes.

Mr. McLeister says that he made a payment on his note to Mr. Hunt, who was not for borrowed money, but for the Carnegie stock and that Cummins assured him that he would never have to pay for the stock.
 State Treasurer Reau E. Folk, who was charged in the local press by a political opponent with being involved in the Carnegie Trust Company case, has made the public statement that his so-called indebtedness is secured by collateral which if not sufficient will be made good if it exhausts his personal estate.

PENNED IN RANCH HOUSE.

Letter From Nurse Tells of Revolt of Natives in Ecuador.

PITTSBURG, March 25.—"For two weeks we have not left the barricaded house. Our guns are loaded and we will shoot if attacked. We have provisions enough to last two months."

These statements are from a letter received from Miss Elizabeth Detwiler, a Pittsburgh trained nurse, who at the time of writing was besieged, together with three other Americans, on a ranch in Ecuador, where the natives had risen in revolt. Continuing the letter reads as follows:

"To-night, February 3, one of our vaqueros will make an attempt to get through the native camps. We are sending our mail with him, and it is the first opportunity we have had to communicate with the outside world. Will you notify the Government of our predicament and do what you can to help us? We are also sending a message to the Ecuadorian Government asking for aid."

The letter was received by Mrs. Frederick Harley, wife of a druggist, with whom Miss Detwiler lived for several years. Mrs. Harley is much worried and has had her husband ask the Pittsburgh Congressmen to take up the matter with the State Department.

Miss Detwiler was traveling as the companion of a Philadelphia woman, in a former letter she had written of the plan to visit the ranch of a Philadelphia man who was a friend of her patient. In the barricaded ranch house at the time of writing Miss Detwiler and her friend and the ranchman and his wife were the only white people.

The natives revolted because, they said, they had been cheated out of their lands and had been unable to get the wage increase they demanded as compensation. They burned and looted all the outbuildings on the ranch.

Broom Makers' Strike Declared Off.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., March 25.—The strike of the Broom Makers Union of this city for an increase in wages inaugurated several months ago has been declared off and the union has voted to allow the members to go back to work. The manufacturers of this city and Fonda refused to listen to the demands of the union and wherever possible the places of the men were filled.

Mine Strike for Alberta.
 OTTAWA, March 25.—The Mine Owners Association and the United Mine Workers of America have failed to agree on the "closed shop" proposition and a general strike of union miners will occur on April 1 in the coal mines of Alberta. The existing agreement expires on March 31.

FAST TRAIN IN RIVER; 10 DEAD

AXLE BREAKS ON TRELLIS AND DIXIE FLIER TAKES PLUNGE.

Train's Load Was Made Up Mostly of Winter Tourists From Chicago and West Going to Jacksonville and Other Florida Points—Many Badly Injured.

TIFTON, Ga., March 25.—At least ten persons were killed and twice that number injured when the southbound Dixie Flier, on the Atlantic Coast Line, one of the finest trains operated from Chicago to Jacksonville and Florida points and carrying a large number of winter tourists, was wrecked at Alapaha at 7:20 o'clock this morning.

The wreck occurred on the long trestle across the Alapaha River, and the coaches plunged into the water.

Some of the coaches are in ten feet of water, and this accounts for the delay in ascertaining the number of dead and injured.

The known dead are: Mrs. J. T. Watson, Lander, Wyo.; W. F. Francis, Crawfordville, Ind.; Albert Simmons, negro porter; W. Culpepper, Tifton, Ga.; O. F. Bonmart, Henderson, Ky.; Mrs. W. D. Fletcher, Savannah; Express Messenger Woodward; Fireman Lucius Ellis, colored; Peter Whidden, colored; John T. Watson, Lander, Wyo.

Watson was on the way to Jacksonville, where he was to be married to Miss Elsie Shippey of Pasadena, Cal. The couple met by appointment in Chicago and were traveling in the sleeping car Ruby to Jacksonville, where they were to be married in the presence of Miss Shippey's relatives. Yesterday Watson exchanged berths with his fiancée as his was nearer the center of the car. When the Ruby went into the river Watson was killed, but Miss Shippey was uninjured.

Watson's body is still in the wreck and Miss Shippey has been waiting about the debris all day.

The most seriously injured are: J. P. Kline, wife and baby, St. Louis; J. E. Powell, express messenger, Jacksonville; W. D. Fletcher, Rowland, Ill.; Express Messenger and Baggage-master Powell; W. T. Perkins, Cattleburg, Ky.; Mrs. O. F. Bonmart, Henderson, Ky.; Nick Vandemulen, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Peter Gerlofs, Houlton, Mich.

The injured have been removed to the hospital at Willacoochee.

The accident was caused by an axle on the engine breaking after the forward part of the train had got onto the trestle.

The engine, a combination baggage car and second class day coach, express car, day coach and two Pullmans were thrown from the track into the Alapaha River, about eighteen feet below.

The accident occurred while many of the passengers were still asleep, and the sound of tearing rails, the sudden fall and the final crash was the first intimation they had of the disaster.

Several of those killed died instantly, but there were others who were so seriously hurt that nothing could be done by their luckier fellow passengers to save them.

First reports of the wreck were to the effect that the entire train went into the river and that forty were killed outright, while many were injured.

The scene of the wreck is in a remote region, and relief trains were sent from Waycross, Willacoochee and Tifton. It

said that it will be thirty-six hours before the tracks are cleared.

Of the train crew the flagman and the fireman were the only ones who escaped without any injury. Engineer Eugene Green was carried beneath the water with his engine and almost drowned before he could free himself. The fireman escaped with a wetting.

Mrs. W. D. Fletcher, who was killed, was on her wedding trip. Her husband was injured. They were married in Chicago last Sunday.

Mrs. Charles J. Parnell of Savannah, the wife of the dead conductor, was among the first to reach the scene of the disaster. Hearing that her husband had been fatally injured in the plunge off the Alapaha trestle Mrs. Parnell got permission to make the trip on a special train.

More than twenty years ago the Alapaha trestle was the scene of a wreck in which more than twenty persons were killed. The train that was wrecked then was carrying tourists from New York to Florida. George Gould and Mrs. Gould were on the wrecked train on the way to Florida for their honeymoon. They escaped uninjured.

EXPORTING U. S. COIN.

Canada Spends Money to Get Rid of Our Silver and Makes Money Doing So.

OTTAWA, March 25.—Reciprocity in money between the United States and Canada is the latest phase of the question to be raised in Parliament. It came up this morning when the Minister of Finance asked for an appropriation of \$7,000 for the removal of foreign and current coin from circulation.

Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, said in explanation: "We have been engaged several years in exporting foreign silver, practically all American, and substituting for it Canadian currency. We exported a considerable amount in 1910 and did not think we would have to export much this year. However, the amount has proved much larger than we expected and we need this additional sum. We pay the bank for exporting the silver three-eighths of one per cent. in addition to express charges. Of course as this foreign silver is removed it is replaced by the silver of Canada in the coining of which there is a considerable profit."

"Custom, I regret to say, largely prevents the taking of our Canadian silver except in the border towns, where for the convenience of trade it is very generally accepted. It will also be taken in the large departmental stores of the principal cities. But for general purposes it is not accepted in the United States, not as a matter of law but of custom. In many cases our bills will not be taken although there is sometimes a distinction drawn between our national bills and our bank bills."

GUARD FOR FINANCE MINISTER.

Canadian Anti-reciprocity Cranks Have Been Annoying Mr. Fielding.

OTTAWA, March 25.—Minister of Finance W. S. Fielding, who more than any other is responsible for the reciprocity agreement with the United States, is being guarded by plain clothes men connected with the Dominion police. They even follow him into the House of Commons and sit in the public galleries to protect him from cranks.

The annexation scare set up by the Canadian Manufacturers Association and other organizations has resulted in a small army of cranks being developed whose special mission seems to be to annoy Ministers of the Crown. Mr. Fielding is the special object of their activities. A day or two ago an attempt was made to go through his clothes for papers relating to reciprocity.

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